Caste System (pg.434) – system where there is complex interaction in society. Importance was that this had determined the hierarchy of the Southwest part of America (around NM and TX).

Plains Indians (pg. 434) – Indian tribes in the West, included some of the most powerful tribes in the Sioux Nation. Importance was that they had tried to stop white settlers to move in (because most likely, they would take their lands).

Taos Indian Rebellion (pg. 436) – a rebellion by the Taos Indians in response to stop Anglo-Americans from taking their lands and to protect their societies. Importance was that due to the failure of this, NM had a territorial government established and that Anglo-Americans had started to dominate the area.

Transcontinental Railroad (pg. 438) – a large railroad system designed for transport of various things in the West. Importance was that this lead to jobs for the Chinese and once it was done, led the Chinese to move into cities, forming “Chinatowns”.

Anti-Coolie Clubs (pg. 439) – basically racial groups that wanted to ban Chinese from jobs and to boycott their goods. Importance was that the U. S. government had passed a law (Chinese Exclusion Act) that created resistance from the Chinese.

Homestead Act of 1862 (pg.440) – permitted settlers to buy plots of 160 acres for a small fee if they occupied the land for five years and improved it. Importance was that it led to more acts like this one and had helped Americans spread to the West.

Comstock Lode (pg.443) – A region named after Henry Comstock, it had gold and silver. Importance was that this was one of the “boomtowns” that had appeared in the West, a part of the culture of the West.

Chisholm Trail (pg.445) – A trial that reached from San Antonio, TX to Abilene, KS. Importance was that this made Abilene as a major center of stock herding.

“Rocky Mountain School” (pg. 447) – a school that was dedicated to paint landscapes of the West. Important was that this attracted tourism and that it helped romanticized the West.

The Cowboy (pg.447) – a low-paid worker in the West that had later become a popular figure of the West. Important was that they had become the most widely admired popular hero in America, and a powerful and lasting symbol of the important American ideal of the natural man.

Mark Twain (pg.448) – one of the great American writers of the nineteenth century. Importance was that in some of his novels, they romanticized the frontier.

Frederic Remington (pg.449) – a painter and a sculptor, he had also helped capture the romance of the West as well. Importance was that he helped portrayed the West as “living in a natural world without the normal supporting structures of civilization”.

Frederick Jackson Turner (pg.452) – a historian of the University of Wisconsin who made maybe clearest and most influential statements of the frontier. Importance was that he theorized that the end of the frontier would mean the end of the most important democratizing forces in American life.

“Concentration” Policy (pg.453) – A policy that in 1851, that each tribe was given its own reservation with a lot of illegitimate policies between the whites and them. Importance was that this had given white migrants many benefits at the cost of the Indians.

Indian Peace Commission (pg. 453) – a commission composed of soldiers and civilians. Importance was that they had managed to do a lot of illegal things to make the representatives of the major tribes in the Plains into signing treaties that established the tribes into the new reservations (larger ones, two of them).

Sand Creek Massacre (pg. 455) – Cause: Arapaho and Cheyenne (both Indian tribes) attacked stagecoach lines and settlements in order to regain lost territory. Effect: Provoked USA attacks, this one was where Colonel J. M. Chivington led an attack where they killed 133 people (105, women and children). Importance was that this had helped start the unofficial act of “Indian Hunting” (several battles followed after this idea, for example, the battle of Little Bighorn and the battle at Wounded Knee).

“Ghost Dance” (pg. 456) – a spiritual awakening by Wovoka, a Paiute where that in this dance were visions of white people leaving the West and the great buffalo herds would be revived. Importance was that this dance had caused a sudden fear of white people who have seen this, then led an attack because of this.

Dawes Severalty Act of 1887 (pg. 457) – an act that provided for the gradual elimination of tribal ownership of land and the allotment of tracts to individual owners; this act applied to most of the western tribes. Importance was that this had forced the Indians into assimilation into the USA.

Barbed Wire (pg. 459) – (Importance:) Created by two Illinois farmers, Gidden and Ellwood, helped solved the problem of wooden and stone fences for herders.